fact that, there must be sufficient inducement for an Englishman to leave the temperate and salubrious climate of his country and take service in the tropics with a temperature varying between 90° and 120° with its mosquitoes, malaria and what not. Therefore the analogy of British India, does not at all hold good in the case of a small State like Travancore where we do not want to attract Englishmen and where we can manage our business with our own people.

Now, Sir, the salary of the Government servant must bear some proportion to the economic condition of the people, to the means of the persons who contribute towards the payment of the salary. What is the condition in Travancore? I find from an examination of the Chapter on the economic condition of the people of the State in the Census Report of Dr. Kunjan Pillai, that on an average, in Travancore more than one-third of the workers in the State get an income of less than Rs. 50. Less than Rs. 50 means one cash to Rs. 50. Even if they make a maximum of Rs. 50, each of them has got to maintain a family consisting of, on an average, about 5 members and the average income of a workman's family therefore is only As. 13 per month per head. More than one-third of the population of the State are therefore on the verge of starvation. The number of people who make an income of Rs. 100 and more per year is very small and I do not think there are more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the whole population which make more than Rs. 200 a month. The average income per head of population is only Rs. 50. You will find that the Government service is the highest paid service in the State even including the learned professions. You will find that the income of an agricultural abourer is only Rs. 61 per year. The income per head from the different classes of occupations pursued by the people in the State is given below :—

		Rs.
Agricultural labourers	...	61
Estate coolies	...	119
Unskilled labourers	...	80
Fishing	...	130
Fish trade	...	127
Exploitation of minerals	...	141
Textile industry	...	89
Wood industry	...	107
Metal industry	...	151
Ceramics	...	161
Food industry	...	74
Other industries	...	134
Transport	...	152
Trade	...	196
Professions and liberal arts	...	247
Miscellaneous occupation	...	198
Public administration	...	332

Therefore, it would be seen that in Travancore Public Administration affords the highest income.

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MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does public administration include peons and other menials as well?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): It includes all the menial servants of the State. The average income of a public servant is therefore Rs. 332. This is higher than any other profession including trade, art, agriculture or any profession and I do not think that there is any country in the world, not even India, where Government servants get the highest income. This is a state of affairs which must be rectified and the pay of the Government servants must be reduced in proportion to the means of the tax-payer. Therefore there is ample room for retrenchment in the salaries of Government servants. We are now expending, I think, about 80 to 90 lakhs of rupees out of an income of Rs. 230 lakhs upon establishment charges alone. That is the reason why Government service has become the most costly service in the State and it is attracting so many people and causing so much of communal bitterness.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Does the member think that the recent reduction of salaries sanctioned by Government is satisfactory to the extent it goes?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): To the extent it goes, yes. But it does not go far enough. The resolution wants the maximum to be fixed at Rs. 500 and according to the recent standardisation the maximum has been fixed at Rs. 700 to Rs. 900. I suppose I am right.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, with reference to the number of appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 may I know whether the member thinks it justifiable?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I think, that the whole scheme is capable of further revision.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I take it that the reduction recommended by the Standardisation Officer is satisfactory so far as it goes?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): So far as it has effected a reduction, I approve.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): May I know whether this reduction has caused any discontent among any class of people?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): It may have among the officers affected by the scheme. Nobody would like to have his income reduced.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We are not at the discussion of the Standardisation Officer's Report.

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I understand from the member that it is only a step in the right direction?

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): Yes, I think so.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All these are only indirectly relevant.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I think, Sir, a clear case has been made out for the reduction of salary in the higher ranks of service. The maximum should be fixed at Rs. 500 and must be followed down by a regular gradation of the salaries subject to a minimum of Rs. 15. As regards the minimum salary, *i. e.*, Rs. 15, I do not know why even such a pay should be given when an ordinary agriculturist gets only Rs. 61 and an estate cooly only Rs. 190 and an unskilled cooly only Rs. 80 per year. A peon does not do harder work than an ordinary agriculturist or an estate cooly nor does he do more intellectual work. If, however, by retrenchment at the top, enough funds could be found for raising the salaries of the subordinate staff, I may not object to it, but if the fixing of the minimum at Rs. 15 would involve an additional charge on the revenues, I cannot support it.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, there is a resolution before the House and an amendment to it. The resolution is that the maximum salary of Government servants shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 per mensem and the minimum Rs. 15 per mensem. Mr. Elenkath's amendment is that the maximum salary of Government servants, except the Dewan, shall be Rs. 500 and the minimum Rs. 15 per mensem. It seems to me that, in the course of the discussion here, the resolution and the amendment have not been kept separate There has been some little confusion of thought I shall deal with the resolution first and then with the amendment.

I may say,at the very commencement, that I oppose both the resolution and the amendment. Probably my honourable friends on the other side may say that I do so because I occupy the Treasury Benches. But I do not know whether I may not change my mind when I leave my present position and get a chance to go to the other side later on. Anyhow, at present, I oppose both the resolution and the amendment. I oppose the resolution for this reason. My friend Mr. S. J. Nair wants the maximum salary to be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem. As some honourable members on the other side have pointed out already...

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, may I make clear one point more? As this resolution stands, is not the discussion on the salary of the Dewan relevant?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. As some members on the other side have already pointed out, that, as a result of the recommendations of the Standardisation Officer, the salaries of all officers except the Dewan and the Chief Justice have been fixed at a maximum of Rs. 900 with effect from the first of this

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month. The Dewan and the Chief Justice alone under the standardisation proposals are to get more than Rs 900 per mensem. I know it is not possible to give full effect to the standardisation proposals immediately. But the Honourable members know that it is the intention of the Government to give effect to them as occasion arises. It is not their intention, except under exceptional circumstances, to get down officers from outside the State. Ordinarily Government propose to adhere to the proposals contained in the standardisation scheme and see that the salaries of the officers, except that of the Dewan and the Chief Justice, do not exceed Rs. 900 per mensem This is stated clearly in the G. Os that have already been issued. It is generally the policy of Government to encourage local talents, and appoint sons of the soil to high offices whenever possible and in such cases it would be possible to keep to the standards laid down in the standardisation G. Os.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) Sir, do the Government realise that this practice of importing officers from outside makes it really difficult for the local officers to rise to any height during the course of their service ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Government have not got down officers from outside the State as heads of all departments. It is only when the Government feel the necessity for getting the services of outside officers that they have done so. But when they find that in any particular department there is a competent officer to become the head of that department Government do not hesitate to appoint him as such.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Do the Government realise that, as in the instance of the appointment of the Police Commissioner or the Chief Engineer, they will be committing a folly when they can get competent and efficient members in the departments concerned.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Thanu Pillai, it would be of advantage if you could change the wording a little.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Sir, I mean mistake, not folly. Sir, I am speaking in a foreign language.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I do not say that Government have committed mistakes; there may be defects in the matter of recruitment of officers. My friend Mr. Thanu Pillai has himself suggested that the resolution should be amended to the effect that in the matter of recruitment the best men in a department should be chosen for higher appointments. This will become possible if recruitment to higher grade is made on the results of a Civil Service Examination. If the cost is not prohibitive it may be tried. If a Civil Service Examination is instituted and the best available men are selected and appointed to posts carrying a pay of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 to begin with we will in course of time get really competent men who can rise up to the position of the heads of departments.

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MR A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Sir, one word more as a personal explanation. The Chief Secretary referred to the question of cost. I say that does not arise here. But I do not want to create more appointments, and I do not want to put all men on a higer grade. But the proposal here is the number of appointmentson Rs. 150.....

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I realise, Sir, that Mr. Thanu Pillai's suggestion is if the Government would change the principle of recruitment to higher appointments by instituting a Civil Service as in British India or Mysore, then it would be possible to select the best men for appointments in varions departments and they could in course of time rise to the top. I have not calculated the cost which will have to be incurred if the Government accept Mr. Thanu Pillai's suggestion. This is a matter which is now under the earnest consideration of Government. The maximum salary proposed by Mr. S. J. Nair's resolution is Rs. 1000 except in the case of the Dewan and the Chief Justice. Government have virtually accepted that principle. We have laid down that no officer except the Dewan and the Chief Justice shall get, hereafter, above Rs. 900 per mensem, except in some exceptional cases. What those exceptions are I need not explain in detail just now. Government may at times have to indent upon the services of outside officers as Police Commissioner, Chief Engineer or Chief Justice. If you want their services for Travancore you cannot say that you will pay them only Rs. 900 per mensem. You must be prepared to pay them the salary they get elsewhere and something more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Is there any proposal just at present to get down a Police Commissioner from outside?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry I can't answer that question now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Have the Government considered the impropriety of getting down a Police Commissioner at present?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : If the Government think it necessary to get down a man from the Madras Police Service as Commissioner of Police here they will have to give him the pay he is getting there plus some allowance. If the Government want to appoint an officer of the Madras Judicial Department as a Judge of the Travancore High Court they will have to give him naturally the pay he is getting there and something more.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Are the Government an agent in the matter of making these appointments?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I disallow that question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Coming to the minimum salary of Rs. 15 suggested in the resolution, my friend Mr. Krishasvami Aiyar has shown by figures how that suggestion is impracticable. He has shown that if we adopt that suggestion we will have to incur an additional expenditure to the

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extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. Is this the time, Sir, for us to incur any additional expenditure? No doubt my Honourable friends may turn round and ask 'Why not cut down the pay of the high paid officers, abolish some posts and make a substantial saving?'

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What would be the saving to Government if they accept the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): In the course of a few years, it will be somewhere about Rs, 5 lakhs per annum. On the other hand if this resolution is accepted and given effect to, immediately Government will have to shell out over Rs 6 lakhs more per annum than what they now spend on salaries. Is this the proper time to go in for any additional financial commitments? I fully sympathise with the spirit of the suggestion made by my friend Mr. S. J. Nair. He wants to see that the poor *mastpadikaran* gets a little more pay than what he now gets. But, as has been observed by my honourable friends on the other side, owing to the fall in the prices of commodities, even the low-paid menials can now live more comfortably with their present salary than they used to do. Paddy, which was selling at Re. 1 per para, is now sold at half a rupee. After all, Sir, these low-paid subordinates have not got to spend on a motor car and such other luxuries. They lead a simple life and they can live comfortably with a monthly salary of 9 or 10 rupees. Sir, if these people were able to get on with their salary of 9 or 10 rupees before the present economic depression, is it necessary to enhance their salaries now when prices of commodities have fallen by about 50 per cent? At any rate, this is certainly not the time to do it. They will, of course, be glad if their salaries are enhanced. But, this is not the time for the Government to commit themselves to an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. As has been pointed out by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, it is neither practicable nor desirable at this juncture.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Have the Government considered the question of giving effect to the resolution, regarding salary-cuts, passed by this House?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They have considered it and at the time they considered it, they did not think it necessary to give effect to it. Probably they may consider it again, and, if they find it necessary or desirable, they may give effect to it.

The amendment to the resolution proposes that, except the Dewan and the Chief Justice, no other officer should be paid more than Rs. 500 per mensem. Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai said that we officers should not compare ourselves or our salaries with those in British India. All right, Sir, we shall not compare ourselves with the officers in British India. Let us compare ourselves with the officers in the sister State of Cochin. What do the Heads of Departments get there? Rs. 700, 800, 900, and even more. Should not the

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Travancore officers be in a position to compare themselves at least with the officers of Cochin, let alone Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and other countries? We should not certainly lag behind Cochin.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What is the number of officers in Cochin getting above Rs. 500 per mensem?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know the exact number. I know there are a few. If the number is less than in Travancore, it is because Cochin is smaller.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): In the interests of the State, should not patriotic men make sacrifices for the sake of public service?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) Yes, Sir, we may all be regarded as patriots if we accept lower salaries; and will become greater patriots if we serve Government for nothing. Perhaps there may be people willing to serve Government for nothing, But there is the danger of such people making their income from other undesirable sources.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Are not the Government aware that, even with their present fat salaries, some of our officers get extra remuneration? (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai: *Hear, hear.*)

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): When such instances come to the notice of Government they take drastic action against the culprits.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): In spite of specific allegations against the Traffic Superintendent of Police, what was the drastic action that the Government took?
(Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai (*Hear, hear*).

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The charge was enquired into.....

DEPUYT PRESIDENT: We are only concerned with the question of policy and not with specific instances.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I did not hear the Chief Secretary's answer to Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillai's question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The Chair did not permit me to answer the question.

Sir, as I have already pointed out, the suggestion that except the Dewan and the Chief Justice no officer should get more than Rs. 500 per mensem is, on the face of it, unacceptable. Such a suggestion is not fair to the officers of Travancore.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): What proportion does the total expenditure or salaries bear to the total revenue in the Cothin State?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I must look up the Cochin budget I have not got it now.

I oppose the resolution as also the amendment. I hope and trust that the Honourable Members will be charitable towards the officers of Government and see that both the resolution and the amendmet are turned down.

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MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Sir, the significance of this resolution, even though not very specific, is clear. There is a wide-spread impression that too much is spent on the salaries of public servants in the State. It is argued by some that, unless public service is attractive enough, we may not be able to get the services of really able and talented hands. I may submit, Sir, that the term public service itself signifies something more than the adequacy of remuneration. The idea of sacrifice on the part of those who want to join public service is obvious. It is not public plunder. It is not public exploitation. It is public service. I think those who are responsible for the expression 'public service' have realised the full import of the words. Our experience and history tell us that actually there were people, here in Travancore, who really understood the significance of the term 'public service.' The mover of the resolution. Mr. S. J. Nair, has challenged the other side of the House with illustrations from the history of Dewans, patriotic Dewans of Travancore. who took from the treasury only just what they actually needed to keep them alive. I submit that people who enter public service must have that ideal before them, the idea that public service is not solely intended for remuneration, but it affords them opportunity to do yeoman service to their country. Therefore, Sir, the question of adequacy of remuneration does not arise prominently. We have to view the question independent of that consideration. There may be brilliant young men, as visualised by Mr. Thanu Pillai, quite willing to come forrward with sacrifice as their ideal.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : But Mr. Thanu Pillai himself was for giving a starting salary of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 for those brilliant young men.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : Yes, it is another aspect altogether.

Sir, it is suggested that the interests of efficiency require the high salaries obtaining now. If those who support the present rate of expenditure on salaries say that, at present every one of the officers turns out the maximum amount of work possible, certainly, such an observation is not justified by facts. We know for a fact that in spite of the very high salaries, some of our Heads of Departments are every day growing more and more inefficient and gradually becoming utterly useless and some times even disloyal and untrue to the salt that they eat. Therefore, the remuneration, however high it may be, is not going to be of real use to us.

In regard to real public service, Sir, I would ask the other side of the House to see how much sacrifice we, on this side of the House, are undergoing for the sake of the country. Are we not rendering absolutely selfless service ? Can we not, if we like, spend our time more profitafily to ourselves ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : People, generally, do not blow their own trumpets (*Laughter*).

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MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): As for efficiency and intellectual calibre, I think I shall not be wrong in challenging everyone of the other side of the House we shall gladly exchange places with them and do better work. (Mr. G. B E. Truscott: *Hear hear.*)

So, efficiency has nothing to do with remuneration at all Mr. S J. Nair, by his resolution, and Mr. Elenkath, by his amendment, have raised the question whether public service implies remuneration alone or whether it implies some sort of sacrifice on the part of those who seek it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I am tempted to fall in with the Chief Secretary after hearing him and his appeal to a sense of charity. I may say that my pity gave, ere charity began. I too oppose the resolution and the amendment, not for the reasons advanced by the Chief Secretary or by any other member who opposed the resolution but on an entirely different ground of my own. The resolution obviously is concerned with the remuneration of the officers of the State. As a result of my experience, the suggestion that I would make is this. After all, why not try and pay our officers double or treble what we are paying them now, and see whether they improve at least then.

I do not find that any one of the officers is satisfied with the salary given to them even before the satandardisation proposals were made Mr. Puthupalli Krishna Pillai suggested (in his interuption to the Chief Secretary) whether these officers are not claiming remuneration over and above their fat salary. I may, without being misunderstood, put it fairly that there is such a thing as remuneration over and above salary. That is really a very hard fact. When such instance are brought to the notice of Government, they ask whether the member responsible for it is prepared to stand the ordeals of a prosecution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think that is relevant. The resolution contemplates only the legal remuneration which is given to the officers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am only saying that as an argument to prove that even doubling or trebling the salaries would not bring about a change in the character of the officers; the reduction of salaries will only make one despair of efficiency in public service. That is an argument which makes me oppose tooth and nail the resolution and the amendment. When my friend Mr. Puthupalli Krishna Pillai suggested that there is corruption among officers, the Chief Secretary to Government stated in reply that they will take drastic action against such officers. But what is the nature of the drastic action they are taking? They ask us "Are you prepared to stand a prosecution or to prove it with legal evidence"? It may be in the memory of some of the members of this House that Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi (member of the State Council) challenged the Government that, if he is given reasonable protection, he is prepared to point out the officers who are corrupt

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the Judical Department. Government were not prepared to accept the ehallenge and fought shy of it. If Government want to see that corruption is rooted out, they should be prepared to take action against officers who are said to be corrupt and not argue that lowering of salary will add to corruption.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can the Government over-ride the general law?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tova'a*): Certainly not. I am only concerned with the mentality of the Government in not taking action in spite of the frank and sometime brutaly frank statement made by members against corruption in the judiciary and the Police. Should not the Government at least co-operate with such members and make them substantiate their position by giving them all facilities, fair and reasonable?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) Does the member know that even when people are coming forward to court prosecution Government do not move in the matter?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): It may be. If so, it is disgraceful for the Government not to move in the matter. My point is this. I do not want the House to be taken away in some other direction. Whether the salary is increased nor lowered, it is not going to affect the tone and character of our present officers in service. We are not at all satisfied with the character of the present-day officers. Mr. E V. Krlshna Pillai pointed out, last time, that the Police Department is corrupt. If that department which is intended to protect person and property, to maintain peace, law and order, could not be far above board, I ask what is the use of importing a foreigner as Commissioner on Rs. 2,000 on the ground of efficiency when the Government are not even prepared to take up the challenge and look into the matter of corruption. I only pity such a Police Commissioner who is only helpless to weed out corruption from his department. That is the case in respect of the Police Department. Now let us take the *sanctum sanctorum*, namely, the Huzur Office. When misdeeds are brought to the notice of responsible officers they say "what do you care, why do you bother yourselves about it." That is the case generally everywhere. Now I am reminded of an incident in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. A member was complaining about corruption in Police or the Excise Department; and he was asked to give instances when he began to pile instances one after another growing to a staggering number. Then the responsible President of the then Assembly answering the member, proclaimed that our State Police service when compared to the neighbouring British Indian Police is much better. Now the Chief Secretary naively refers to the small State of Cochin having a few officers with fat salaries. But he wont say anything relating to absence of corruption among them. Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai in a funny manner referred to Japan.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I suppose you understood the significance of it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I understood the significance of it very well. Japan is Japan. Travancore is always Travancore.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know whether the Japanese are shorter ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Whether the Japanese are shorter or longer does not arise. (*Laughter*).

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I am very strongly opposed to this resolution. Either our officers may be given salary to their surfeit or nothing at all. Instead of Government saying ' why should you bother yourselves about this,' they can very well say frankly ' our officers are synonymous with corruption.'

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it the member's view that the officers are going in for extra remuneration because their present remuneration is not sufficient ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : No, I do not say that. I say that increasing or lowering of salary does not affect corruption in our service. I say it has come to stay. I say that there is unconscious encouragement of such devious methods of getting remuneration in that the Government do not abhor or condemn corruption. They are in a very vicious circle.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Is it the member's view that if the corrupt officers are punished, then the salaries need not be reduced ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a hypotheical question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : My friend is always asking hypothetical questions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The usual attitude of the member concerned does not count in this discussion. The question is hypothetical and you need not answer it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : When there is a representation made frankly before Government that there is a corrupt officer, I expect a responsible officer like the Chief Secretary not only to say that he is prepared to take action against that officer, but also to flare up in indignation against corruption and strongly move in the matter to hunt out, to stamp out corruption in service. If that is done, I am prepared to vote for double or treble the salaries being given to officers. In that sense, I oppose the resolution. Otherwise, I am of opinion that our officers cannot be gleaned away from corruption even if their salaries are standardised, doubled or lowered. No matter if your service has attracted the best talent or the most efficient person ; that is all tall talk. Efficiency and talent have nothing to do with character or intergrity in Public Service. In this connection I may say something about the cry of " Travancore for Travancoreans " referred to in tome speeches. I warn the House of the false position that the effect

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of the cry leads to. It has resulted in retaliation. In British India Travancoreans are told not to look up for a post there because Travancore is going to be a close preserve for sons of the soil. The result is talented Travancoreans could not all be provided here, nor could they hope of it outside. I warn the House to note it. At the same time I am not concerned with the fat salaries given to white elephants as one member referred to. I am only concerned in seeing whether, after all that we can boast of, namely, the hall-mark of education, the hall-mark of civilization we really deserve them the least until corruption is completely stamped out of the State service.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I ask whether there are not corrupt non-officials among us who defend corrupt officers?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): There is no difference between the corrupt official and the corrupt non-official. As the people are, so will be the Government.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, public service requires public spirit; public spirit in its turn requires patriotism; and patriotism requires spirit of self-sacrifice.

MR. M SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Does he mean by patriotism the definition given by Dr. Johnson ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Far from it.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Anyhow what Dr. Johnson meant by patriotism is not the question before us now.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : To-day public service is not properly manned. Consequently there is corruption. People rush for entry into public service in order to enrich themselves and their family. It is not in a spirit of self-sacrifice that they venture to serve the State. Unless the mentality of the officers in the State is thoroughly changed, there is absolutely no use of running this sort of public service. As my friends said, corruption is rampant in the public service. Public service must be real public service. The sole idea and purpose of public service must be the interests of the State irrespective of the community to which a particular officer belongs or the family in which a particular officer is born. Unless this sort of patriotic mentality is infused into the minds of the officers of the State, there is no good. There is no use of doubling and trebling the salaries of officers. From the statement of my honourable friend Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai the public servants in the State are in a state of paradise. They are the most fortunate people who succeed to get entrance into the public service.

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The high paid officials are the most fortunate people in the State. They are enjoying a life of paradise in this world.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you say in the world of Mammon? (*Laughter*).

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): They are enjoying an easy-go-lucky life in this world. They have plenty of money, power, comfort, convenience and happiness in life. It is evident from the statistics that have been presented to by Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai that no person who belongs to or pursues any other profession in the State is getting a greater income than a public servant in the State. We see more than 40 per cent. of the income being expended towards public service. That is a most unfortunate state of affairs which does not exist in any other part of the world. Not more than 25 per cent. of the income of the State, should be expended towards salaries. For that purpose the one solution and the only solution I suggest is to cut the salary of the officers in our State. In respect to the maximum salary of Heads of various Departments, I accept the amendment of Mr. Elenkath. Under the circumstances, I think, Heads of the various Departments shall be given only a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, the minimum being fixed at Rs. 15 per mensem.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Officiating Director of Public Instruction*): May I ask the member what is his suggestion with regard to the pay of the Dewan?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): He need be paid only Rs. 1,000. There is a palatial building known as Bhakthivilas with all conveniences for the official residence of the Dewan. He is given a free car. There are many peons and a big establishment to support him and help him. I may assure this House that the present Dewan is, of course, one of the best Statesmen in the Indian Empire. There is no question about that. But if this House, Sir, with one voice appeals to him to accept Rs. 1,000 for his salary I am sure he will be the first to accept the verdict of the Legislature.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You should not refer to individuals as a matter of principle.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Even if we double and treble the salary of the officers that would not improve matters. They will not carry on greater work than the one they do in the usual manner at present. They won't run about and conduct inspections in various places. They would not look to the public camfort and convenience. As my friends suggested, in every department without any exception, there is corruption. When a such a state of affairs does exist what is the fun of paying these officers a huge sum by way of salaries at the expense of poor tax-payers? As a matter of fact there should be a regular reform in public service, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the people, not by doubling and trebling salaries but by improving the *morale* of the officers of the State. With these words I press my resolution.

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MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : As the mover of the amendment, I would like to say a few words in reply to the observations made by my friends.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : The amendment has been accepted by Mr. S. J. Nair and the House has not objected to it. Is Mr. Elenkath entitled to speek now ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The point was raised yesterday and the understanding was, and that is the correct understanding, that Mr. Nair's opinion as to whether he should accept the amendment does not bind the House. That is not a matter in which the acute sense of the House should be considered. We want positive and definite acts. Before I am able to say from the Chair that the House has accepted the amendment in the view that it is a suggestion at this stage, I allowed the amendment.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Has any mover of the amendment got a right of reply ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a matter of practice.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Can the mover of an amendment speak when the mover of the resolution has finished his reply ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I think, Sir, the ordinary rule is that the mover of the amendment has no right of reply. But in this case, you, Sir, allowed the resolution along with the amendment to be debated. So practically in effect there are two motions.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : On what rule does the Law Member rely for this position, *viz.*, that the mover of the amendment has the right of reply ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I stated, ordinarily the mover of the amendment has no right of reply, but in this case it so happened that the resolution as well as the amendment were allowed to be debated together as if they were two independent motions. Under the circumstances it seems to me reasonable that the mover of the amendment be allowed a right of reply.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Under what rule ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Discretion of the Chair.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Can the Law Member refer me to the practicular rule ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Page 26 of the Manual, Standing Order 24, sub-order—

> "..... Provided that nothing in this sub-order shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or to a Resolution, save with the permission of the President."

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have considered the points raised. The House has been dealing with the resolution and the amendment and speeches were made on both. So it would be fair to allow Mr. Elenkath the right of reply because otherwise he would not be able to meet the arguments which have been advanced against him. Apart from that question of natural justice I am supported by the rules—Rule 67 proviso which was just now read. So that whatever may be the ordinary rule in exceptional cases if the Chair considers fit, the mover of an amendment can be given a right of reply. So I adhere to the permission which has already been granted to Mr. Elenkath.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): The main objection of the Government member was that even in the neighbouring State of Cochin there are officers who draw more than Rs. 500. But I may say that there are only very few officers in that State who are getting a salary of over Rs. 500. It is a fallacious argument that if the officers are not paid for the work they turn out, the work will suffer. The honour of an officer does not depend on the fatness of the salary he draws. But it depends upon the safety of the country which he contributes to govern and upon the contentment of his subbordinates in the public service. The main object of the amendment is to increase the emoluments of the low paid servants by raising the minimum to Rs. 15. If Government could effect such a reformation in the salary of public servants without tampering with the financial possibilities of the administration that cannot but be a satisfactory and welcome proposition. If you reduce the pay of the high paid officials money would be forthcoming for effecting this measure.

Coming to the argument of Mr. Changanachery Paramesvaran Pillai that the average income of an agricultural labourer will come to a less amount than the pay of a peon *viz.*, Rs. 61 per annum and so it is not proper nor necessary to raise the pay of the peons, I fear the average figure taken by him has been from among lakhs of people among whom there are even landless men.

MR. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I would make a personal explanation, Sir. I have no objection to increase the pay of the peons provided the Government can afford to do so. I only said that consequent on increasing the pay of the peons, the expenses should not be increased. According to my information the average income of a worker is very much less than the peon's pay.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Another point that could be urged against his argument is that the agriculturists are not full-time workers. There is this difference. My friend Mr. Sivatanu Pillai said that he would advocate even raising up the salary of officers, so that there may be no corruption among them. But, I hold, Sir, that whether the salaries are increased or cut down there is bound to be corruption in the land unless there is strong control. It is avarice and not necessity that prompts them to seek additional remuneration

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[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

besides their salaries. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai in his own sarcastic way only wanted to make the House understand that there is corrupt practice prevalent everywhere. I do not think that there is any serious objection so far as my friend is concerned.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Has the member any objection to experiment it ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kallulam I*) : I have strong objection. It would be a dangerous experiment at the expense of the tax-payers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): After hearing Mr. Elenkath, could not one change his mind?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question need not have been asked.

The amendment to the Resolution was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kallulam I*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES—12.

1	Mr. K. C. Abraham	7	Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
2.	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kallulam II)	8	,, K. Mahomed
3	,, K. R Elenkath	9	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
4	,, S. J. Nair	10	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
5	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	11	,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
6	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	12	,, N. E. Varughese

NOES—34.

1	Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	20	Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
2	,, T. K. Alexander	21	Mr. C. V. Kunjuraman
3	,, V. T. Chacko	22	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
4	,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	23	,, C. O. Madhavan
5	,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	24	,, K. Madhavan
6	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kottarakara)	25	Srimati T. Narayani Amma
7	,, Antony George	26	Mr. G. Nilakantan
8	,, K. George	27	,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
9	Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamoney	28	Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
10	Mr. M. Mahomed Hanеef	29	Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
11	,, M. K. Janardana Kamath	30	Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
12	,, T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri	31	Mr. K. Sankaran
13	,, N. Johon Joseph	32	,, T. C. Thommen
14	,, J. M. Joseph	33	,, John Whitely Tolson
15	,, T. C. Joseph	34	,, G. B. E. Truscott
16	,, K. C. Karunakaran		
17	,, T. T. Kesava Sastri		
18	,, K. M. Krishnan		
19	,, C. S. Krishnasvamy Aiyar		

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NEUTRALS—21.

1	Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan	12	Mr. Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
2	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	13	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
3	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	14	,, Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
4	,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	15	,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
5	,, T. Krishna Pillai	16	,, R. Raman Pillai
6	,, K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	17	,, A. Thanu Pillai
7	,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai	18	,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
8	,, M. N. Nair	19	,, P. K. Thomas
9	,, P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad	20	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
10	,, K. A. Narayana Pillai	21	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
11	,, K. Padmanabhan		

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Is there any objection to split up the resolution?

DEPUTY PESIDENT: It is too late to consider that.

The original Resolution was put to the vote of the House and carried.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—35.

1	Mr. K. C. Abraham	18	Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
2	,, T. K. Alexander	19	,, C. V. Kunjuraman
3	,, Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai	20	,, E. K. Kunjuraman
4	,, A. S. Damodaran Asan	21	,, M. K. Madhavan Pillai
5	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kalkulam II)	22	,, M. N. Nair
6	,, A. Easvara Pillai (Kottarakara)	23	,, K. A. Narayana Pillai
7	,, K. R. Elenkath	24	,, Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
8	,, S. J. Nair	25	,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
9	,, C M. Joseph	26	,, K. Padmanabhan
10	,, K. C. Karunakaran	27	,, Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
11	,, K. M. Krishnan	28	,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
12	,, K. P. Krishna Menon	29	,, Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
13	,, Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	30	,, R. Raman Pillai
14	,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	31	,, K. Sankaran
15	,, N. K. Krishna Pillai	32	,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
16	,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	33	,, P. K. Thomas
17	,, T. Krishna Pillai	34	,, V. K. Velappan Nair
		35	,, T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

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NOES—20.

1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan	12 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
2 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	13 ,, G. Nilakantan
3 ,, Antony George	14 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
4 ,, K. George	15 Rao Sahib S. Parameswara Aiyar
5 ,, M. Mahomed Haneef	16 Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
6 ,, M. K. Janardana Kamath	17 Rao Bhadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
7 ,, N. John Joseph	18 Mr. T. C. Thommen
8 ,, T. C. Joseph	19 ,, John Whitely Tolson
9 ,, C. S. Krishnasvamy Aiyar	20 ,, G. B. E. Truscott
Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	
11 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose	

NEUTRALS—13.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	7 Mr. K. Mahomed
2 ,, V. T. Chacko	8 ,, P. C. Narayana Bhattatiripad
3 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	9 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
4 Mr. T. S. Jayantan Namboodiri	10 Mr. V. Ramakrishna Panickar
5 ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri	11 ,, A. Thanu Pillai
6 ,, K. Madhavan	12 ,, S. Thiraviam Nadar
	13 ,, N. E. Varughese

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We shall now proceed to the next Resolution.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to issue the necessary orders so that Hindi be taught as a compulsory subject in all the schools of the State."

I believe that this Resolution does not raise any controversial issue. A similar, or more or less similar, Resolution have already been passed by the former Legislative Council. The Government also has practically accepted the spirit underlying this Resolution. In the carricula of studies in the schools of the State Government have included Hindi also as one of the subjects. So Government and the non-official side both understand the necessity of Hindi being taught in our schools. This Resolution is intended to give effect to that very idea. The importance of Hindi need not be specially told to the members of this House by any elaborate arguments. Hindi is the common language which is being talked by the vast majority of the population of India and it has been accepted as the national language of India by the national element at any rate. I do not think the time will be far off when the Government of India will also accept Hindi as the common language of India. Now that the idea of federated India is going to be an accomplished fact, my submission is that Travancore, which is

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very likely to be a party in the federated India should take the necessary steps sufficiently early so that our students who are to be the future citizens of India as well as of Travancore are given ample opportunities to have at least a working knowledge of Hindi.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Does the member desire that this Resolution should apply to all schools in the State including Primary Schools?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Even though the resolution as is now worded would include all the schools including Primary Schools my own idea is that to teach Hindi in each and every school may not be practicable at this moment. Personally, I would be satisfied if Hindi is taught at least in all the English Schools of the State. My submission is that if the spirit of the Resolution is confined to a limited number of schools.....

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This discussion automatically stops now. We shall go to the next item of business, that is, the motion for the adjournment of the House.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* MALARIA IN SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, I beg leave to move for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. *viz.*, the serious situation that has arisen in South Travancore as a result of the outbreak of Malaria in that part of the State.

Sir, it is a very well-known fact that malaria is raging in some parts of South Travancore, particularly in the Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Vilavankod taluks. South Travancore has never before been known as a malarial district. Nedumangad and Neyyattinkara are still known to be some of the healthiest taluks in Travancore, and in Neyyattinkara Government have instituted a Health Unit, presumably with the idea of demonstrating how to live in the most hygienic conditions. It is a tragedy indeed that this epidemic should find a place particularly in the taluk of Neyyattinkara. It is for the Public Health Department to explain the situation. It cannot be that malaria had its origin in these taluks due to their peculiar nature. My own impression is that it must have been brought there from some other place. If the Government and the Public Health Department had taken the necessary steps at the earliest moment this malady could have been avoided without giving sufficient room for its spreading in several neighbouring taluks. (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear Hear*). Now every day we hear alarming reports of heavy havoc that is wrought in these taluks. Several deaths have occurred as a result of this epidemic and the reports, if they are true, go to show that even those people who are fortunate to escape from the disease as a result of the treatment that has been given to them, are not able to pull on with their lives.

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[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

They are being subject to the repeated attacks of the same disease. My own impression is that this state of affairs is mainly due to the lack of food, clothing, and accommodation for those people who have been affected by this disease.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Has the member seen any official publication on this matter?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): The Public Health Department has issued one or two bulletins which will go to show that the Government and the Department are taking every thing that is necessary to meet this evil. But there are other reports published in the several newspapers of the Sate, which would go to show a contrary state of affairs. Both the reports cannot be true at the same time. Anyway the fact that several deaths have occurred till now cannot be denied and that several people are ailing from this malady cannot also be denied. I do not deny that Government have done something in this direction. There is, I understand, a relief department working to render all possible help. But my own submission is that all that have been done is not sufficient. Government have not been sufficiently alive to the seriousness of the situation. Government have not spent the necessary funds to meet the situation. The usual plea of lack of funds or want of funds cannot be raised when such an alarming situation has arisen. In the case of epidemics my submission is that Government must place all the resources, all that is necessary without any grudge at the disposal of the authorities concerned so that the root cause of the malady may be removed at the earliest possible moment.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member whether Government have in any case refused to sanction funds applied for by the Head of the Department?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) Government might have sanctioned the amount asked for by the Head of the Department but as far as my information goes the relief committee has asked for a certain sum and the Government did not fully accede to the request. I believe I am right.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Partly right and partly wrong.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): The Public Health Department might have asked for certain amounts to purchase and supply medicine to all those people who are affected by this disease and also might have taken such measures as they deemed fit. It is not enough if some curative medicines are supplied to these people.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): Has the member any idea as to the activities of this Department?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Personally I have no definite idea of the working programme of this Department. All I know is that the Public Health Department is not doing all that is possible, and to

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the best of my information I consider that if everything possible had been done this malady would have died long ago. From the existing state of conditions I presume that the Public Health Department or the Government are not fully alive to the situation and do not take all the steps that they ought to take.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : For the sake of clearness I wish you will explain the position. The question resolves itself into two ; *i. e.* the Government did not do all that they could do on their part and that Government are not doing all that they can do apparent by to get rid of the evil. These two cases may be separately dealt with so as to enable the House to understand the situation better.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): My submission is that Government or the Public Health Department has not done all that it should have done in the circumstances and so the object of my motion is to suggest that Government must realise fully the seriousness of the situation and must spend lavishly whatever amount is required to meet the present situation. It is with that special object that this motion is tabled. It is not only in the interest of the people of the locality who are really affected by this malady that this motion is tabled. If the people of the locality who are really affected by this malady are not taken care of, there is the graver danger of its spreading throughout Travancore and the neighbouring districts and the situation would be much worse. So that whatever amount is required should be spent. My submission is that if the required amount is now spent it would be a gain to Government because there will not be any necesstity to spend any amount on account of the spread of the disease. I think the Government can have the fullest support of this House in spending to the fullest extent any amount to meet the requirements of the people of the locality for the supply of food, clothing and to make necessary arrangements for the housing of these patients who are really infected. Any amount may be spent by Government even though these are days of economic depression and Government may be in a rather difficult position. I do not deny that Government might not find difficulties in the matter of spending money but in cases of epidemics like malaria, cholera, plague, small-pox etc.,—these epidemics should not be allowed to develop and spread throughout the country so that it might cause a suffering to the people at large. My submission is that Government can fully be confident that they will have the warmest support of this House to spend whatever amount is required to meet the situation that has arisen in South Travancore and to see that this malady is removed root and branch from all parts where it has taken root and then make sure that the portions of South Travancore where the malady is raging are free from further infection and people in these parts and other parts of the State can safely rely on the actions of the Department and the Government. With these observations I move this motion for the acceptance of the House.

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